

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE DIXIE RANGER



The Cover

Dogwood on Ponce de Leon Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia.
Photograph - courtesy of the
Atlanta Journal

THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER

Volume 2

April 1936

Number 4

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Figures showing the work accomplished as well as the number of men given employment by the Civilian Conservation Corps relief and reforestation program during the three years it has been in operation have been made public by Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work. The Director states that the records of the War, Agriculture, Interior and Labor Departments, all of which cooperate in the operation of the CCC program, disclose that employment has been given for varying lengths of time to approximately 1,250,000 young men, 125,000 war veterans, 100,000 locally enrolled experienced men, 20,000 Indians, 20,000 reserve officers, 50,000 technical experts, including graduate foresters, and engineers, as well as construction foremen and other supervisory personnel, 3,000 college graduates employed as camp educational advisers and upwards of 50,000 skilled and unskilled mechanics employed to construct the barrack camps in which the enrolled men live. The aggregate number of men given employment approximated 1,600,000. The average enrollee remained eight months in the CCC after enrollment.

In reviewing the work of the corps, Director Fechner said that emphasis had been placed upon the completion of worthwhile projects for improving our forests and parks and reducing the huge annual losses in dollars

and valuable trees caused by forest fires, insects, tree attacking diseases and other forest pests. Other major objectives included, he said, the halting of soil wastage on valuable agricultural and timber land threatened by soil erosion, the development of more adequate recreational areas in our parks and forests to accommodate the rapidly increasing numbers of persons seeking rest and relaxation in our timbered areas each year, the conduct of flood control operations and the conservation of wild life. To attain these objectives, the Director added, the CCC men have planted trees on denuded areas, constructed new lookout towers and greatly increased the mileage of truck trails and telephone lines in forests and parks as a fire protection measure, speeded the growth of good timber by removing worthless trees and obstructions to growth over millions of acres, developed thousands of acres for recreational use and stimulated the states to increase their existing state parks by more than 800,000 acres, built close to 2,000,000 soil erosion prevention dams, covered millions of acres in campaigns against forest diseases, rodents, and insects and expended more than 4,000,000 man-days fighting fires or doing fire prevention and fire pre-suppression work.

FOREST FIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT

It is evident that State Forester Gillett of Arkansas is taking seriously the new Cole-Crutchfield Fire Law, recently enacted in that State.

After the law was passed last year Mr. Gillett's organization obtained convictions in a number of cases. However, this year it is evident he has definitely committed himself to a policy of forest fire law enforcement. The following article is quoted from the Service letter of the Arkansas State Forestry Commission of March 15, 1936:

"Thirty-Four Law Violations Cases Handled.

"Cases During Two Months Result in \$ 320 in Fines.

"A tabulation of law violation cases handled during the first two months of 1936 prepared by Glen R. Durrell, Assistant Forester in Forest Protection, shows that 34 cases were taken to court for violations of the forest fire law.

"Total fines assessed amounted to \$320, with an additional \$ 47.24 charged as costs. In addition to the fines one ten day jail sentence was given.

"Exactly half of the fines, or \$160, were remitted by the Justices of Peace. The fines which were collected were turned over to the school funds for the districts in which the offences were committed".

Generally State Foresters in the South have hesitated to adopt a policy of strict forest fire law enforcement in those States where such laws are in effect. It will be interesting to

study the results of State Forester Gillett's law enforcement policy in Arkansas.

- - J. W. K. Holliday

- - - - -

R. D GARVER NAMED AS HEAD OF U. S. FOREST SURVEY

Chief Forester F.A. Silcox announced, April 1, that Raymond D. Garver, formerly in charge of selective logging investigations and related utilization projects at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, has been appointed to head the nationwide forest survey by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Garver succeeds C. M. Granger who recently became Assistant Chief of the Forest Service, in charge of National Forest administration.

The forest survey is an activity of the Division of Forest Economics. It includes an authoritative nationwide inventory of the extent, location, and condition of forest lands; the quantity, kinds, quality, and availability of timber now standing on these lands; the rate of depletion through cutting, fire, insects, disease, and other causes; the current and probable future rate of timber growth and the productive capacity of forest area; and the present and probable future need for forest products in the different parts of the country by all classes of consumers, including many major industries.

REGION 8 LEADS IN TIMBER SALES

The following figures show Timber Sales receipts for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, 1936:

<u>Region</u>	
8	\$ 310,642
6	306,725
1	219,659
2	184,285
3	162,940
5	122,370
4	75,851
7	57,105
10	44,698
9	21,416
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,505,672

Region 8 also had receipts from sales of forest products such as turpentine gum, Christmas trees, wild seedlings, etc., totaling \$18,518, more than those of all other Regions combined.

Region 6 had the largest timber sales receipts for the third quarter, \$ 122,000, closely followed by Region 8 with \$ 114,000.

The gain in timber sales receipts for the 3/4 of the F. Y. 1936 compared with the same period in F. Y. 1935 is \$ 188,831, or about 12 percent. The gain for the third quarter alone is \$ 48,400, or about 13 per cent.

- - - - -

CARRIBBEAN FOREST OPENS NEW PAVILLION

Supervisor Hadley advises us that the new pavillion of the La Mina Recreational area on the Luquillo Unit of the Carribbean National Forest was opened to the public on Sunday, March 23.

On that one day there were 3,247 visitors, coming by car and bus of whom 1550 used the dance pavillion.

CORRECTION

It has been called to our attention that in the charts submitted for the article in the "Dixie Ranger" last month the graph shows the funds in Louisiana as being derived from the State and county, whereas it should have been shown as State and private.

NEW INDUSTRY CREATED BY USE OF PINE NEEDLES.

An entirely new product, known as pine felt, is being made by a company in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. This pine felt is to be used for upholstering, for mattress filling, and similar purposes

Pine needles brought to the plant by farmers who collect them bring an average of \$4.00 per ton, and it takes two tons of pine needles to make one ton of fibre.

The needles are placed in a retort and chemically treated, then run through a series of carding machines which tear them into fine shreds. After being thoroughly washed, dried and baled, they are ready for market.

- - GEORGIA FORESTRY
Geological Review

RAPID TREE GROWTH FOUND IN JACKSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Pulp wood in ten years, turpentine operations in fifteen years and saw logs in thirty years are indicated for the Sam Byrd plantation in Jackson County, according to recent studies by the Mississippi Forestry Service. The slash pine plantation

was set out in March 1926 by P.N. Howell, member of the State Forestry Commission. He used one-year old pine seedlings planted in furrows with the trees set about six feet by eight feet apart.

A quarter acre plot was measured in September, 1935 - ten growing seasons later - and the average tree was found to be 5.9 inches in diameter and 38 feet tall. The largest tree was 8.3 inches in diameter and 41 feet tall. The plot showed 24.36 cords of wood per acre, or an annual growth of 2.44 cords per acre and year.

Pulp wood can now be cut from the plantation with this thinning operation improving the stand and yielding some revenues. At the present rate of growth the trees will be large enough for turpentine within the next five years. Working 100 faces per acre at a time these operations can be continued for at least 15 years with a return of \$3.00 or more per acre and year during that time. Thus at the end of 30 years there would be standing 200 trees per acre of round timber for saw log or other uses.

On an adjoining plot burned once during a damp period, the average tree was 1.1 inches less in diameter and 7 feet shorter. The largest tree on the burned land was 1.5 inches less in diameter and also 7 feet shorter than the largest tree on the unburned area. The cordwood volume on the burned land was 11.76 cords per acre, or only 48% as much as that found on the unburned area. The only reason indicated for this great reduction in volume was the single light fire in 1929.

- - Savannah Naval Stores
Review and Journal of
Trade.

REPORT OF WORK IN GAINSVILLE
TORNADO AREA

The tornado occurred at approximately 8:30 a.m. Monday, April 6.

In response to a general radio message, calling all available aid, 500 men were assembled on the Blue Ridge Ranger District and en route to the scene of the disaster within a half hour. By noon all men, together with the emergency equipment available were in the affected area.

The activities of the CCC consisted of searching the ruins and the extraction of numerous dead, dying, and injured. Whenever possible, assistance was rendered to the numerous doctors working at that time in the affected area.

The activities mentioned were the only organized and directed work in the area immediately following the tornado. The men were on duty 'til 5:30 p.m., at which time all companies, with the exception of one, returned to their respective camps for the night. Camp Georgia F-11 remained in Gainsville on guard detail throughout the night.

On the morning of April 7, there were 500 men on the scene of the disaster, the following camps being represented: Camp Georgia F1, Georgia F3, Georgia F11 and Georgia F12, Georgia F15 being held on the forest. All available ERA laborers were also included in the number just mentioned.

The following Forest Service personnel were in charge of activities in the area:

Sam R. Broadbent, Regional Office
Atlanta, Georgia.

P.F.W. Prater, Assistant Supervisor,
Cleveland, Tennessee.

Karl R. Mayer, Assistant Forester,
Cleveland, Tennessee.

Arthur Woody, Forest Ranger,
Blue Ridge District.

W.W. Bergoffen, Assistant Ranger,
Blue Ridge District.

Project Superintendent and Foremen
of camps represented.

Major Cook was in charge of the regular Army operating in the area and Colonel Alexander commanding the activities of the National Guard.

Army medical facilities from all camps also were on the scene of the disaster.

The available equipment for clean-up and transportation consisted of 20 dump and stake body trucks and other small equipment, such as shovels, picks, etc.

Activities of the day consisted of the following:

- Guard detail
- Anti-looting parties
- First aid detail
- Disease prevention detail
- Street and house clean-up
- Debris clean-up
- Body extraction

Supplies and food for the men were brought from their respective camps and all individuals were amply cared for at the hour for lunch. At 4:00 p.m. there was a meeting at the Federal Building, at which time local officials, Army and National Guard commanders and Forest Service representatives conferred as regards the future program.

Short-wave communications between Gainsville, Georgia, the Blue Ridge Ranger District and the Supervisor's office in Cleveland, Tennessee was established by 2:30 p.m.

As a result of the meeting mentioned above, it was decided that Camp Georgia F15 should send all available dump trucks to Gainsville and have the drivers report to Assistant Ranger Bergoffen by 9:00 a.m. Wednesday April 8. Project Superintendent Baker was informed that Camp F3 would be used as a work Company, and that they report Bergoffen Wednesday morning. It was planned to use ERA workers on sanitary detail, while Georgia F11 was detailed to special guard duty for the night of April 7.

At approximately 3:30 p.m. April 7 Staff Assistant Bryan called the Regional Office and gave the above report to Acting Regional Forester Brooks. Mr. Brooks stated that since Mr. Sam. R. Broadbent was in charge of activities in the area he should use his own judgement regarding continuation of the work. Also, that as many men as needed be furnished local authorities, so that all possible aid could be given to the stricken town.

During the entire period that the enrollees of the various camps were engaged in various activities mentioned above in the stricken area, perfect organization was maintained and the men were in complete control. For a brief period following the arrival of the CCC organization, the placing of men in the most advantageous positions and in situations where most needed was extremely difficult, due to the chaotic condition of the area. However, all individuals, at such times when they were not working directly under an immediate

superior, conducted themselves in the best possible manner, and those in charge, are to be commended for their use of sound judgement as regards mobilization, transportation of the men to the affected area, and direction of activities after occupation.

The information contained in the above report was given to the writer, who was in unofficial status, being on two days annual leave, by the Forest Service officials in charge in the area. On the afternoon of April 6 several doctors and myself traversed all sections of the stricken area, as well as all emergency hospitals and morgues, assisting in the listing of injured and dead in the area, and gathering information relative to the making up of a special train of those most seriously injured for hospitalization in Atlanta. During the following day the area was again traversed several times and contacts made at Forest Service headquarters at numerous times during the day.

From an unofficial viewpoint, the complete organization and effective direction of activities of the Forest Service in the stricken area is again mentioned. Numerous citizens, influential in Gainsville affairs, evidenced an appreciation, as well as a complete understanding, of the aid rendered up to that time by the Forest Service.

- - Milton M. Bryan,
Acquisition Staff Assistant.

- - - - -

Anticipated production of seedlings in State nurseries for 1936 total nearly 54,000,000. (Region 8)

- - - - -

COMMUNITY TREE PLANTING PROGRAM

In commemoration of the planting of over 8,000,000 longleaf and slash pine seedlings on the Leaf River district of the DeSoto Forest a community tree planting program was held on March 14, at the Leaf River Central Station.

Three camps took part in the planting program, two from the Leaf River Ranger district and one from the Biloxi Ranger district. As a result over 10,000 acres of barren cut-over land is now again at work producing timber for the nation.

The program was largely attended by people from the towns surrounding the district and from Hattiesburg. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Hattiesburg High School band. A group of girl scouts from Hattiesburg added color to the audience.

The opening remarks were made by the District Ranger in which the work done by the Forest Service on the Leaf River district to date was outlined as well as plans for future development. Professor Willa Bolton of the Geography Department of the State Teachers' College, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, talked on "Conservation in other countries of the World". Miss Bolton has travelled widely and made striking comparisons between the conservation of forest resources in the United States and abroad. She particularly emphasized fire, stating that willful fires were absolutely unknown in foreign countries and were not common in other parts of the United States.

Judge R.E. Bennett of the Sixth Judicial district of Mississippi gave a very interesting talk on "Mississippi's need of Conservation". He made a comparison between past conditions when the land was covered with a heavy growth of virgin pine and the present devastated condition of much of the land. He placed the responsibility for the present conditions on the skidder method of logging and annual fires. He praised the work of the Forest Service in all of its activities stating that it was pointing the way of how better to do things.

Following the speaking, each one present planted a tree. Preceding the planting each person present was asked to register at which time they were given a number and an aluminum tag with their number on it. The tag was placed on a wire stake when the tree was planted. Later it is planned to have the person's name stamped on an aluminum tag and the numbered tag replaced by "name" tags.

- - R.M. Conarro
Forest Supervisor.

GRUNTERS FOREST FIRES:

Numerous small burns in low places along trenches and ponds ranging from 1/10 to 2 acres in size were seen on a visit to Welatka, Florida, during the first part of April. The situation at first looked very much like an efficient detection and suppression organization that was having serious trouble with incendiaryism. Feeling an urge to praise the young forester in charge for such efficient suppression work, the question was immediately opened by asking, "How do you account for so many small fires?" He replied:

"Those are 'grunTERS' fires". All conversation ceased immediately.

We (there were four in the party at the time) must have had blank looks on our faces, for the forester obligingly volunteered the following: "This is a great fishing country. The net-fishing season is over about March 15. Since everybody fishes, bait must be provided. It was too much of a job to dig the bait and the earthworm (sometimes called the red-worm) was the best available bait.

One smart fisherman discovered that a wooden peg about 2" in diameter and 3' long, driven about 18" into the ground, with a similar peg used to rub back and forth on the one in the ground, would cause the ground around the peg to vibrate considerably. This vibration in turn made every earthworm within 3 feet of the peg come out of the ground immediately. But the grass, pine straw, and what-not was so dense the bait(worms) immediately disappeared again. So the match was applied, the spot burned, and the fisherman got his bait."

The operator is supposed to grunt while rubbing the stake- hence the expression "grunting for worms" and the fires set by the grunter called "grunter fires"

--B. M. Lufburrow.

DEDICATION OF CHICKASAWHAY PINE PLANTATION:

Formal dedication of the 1936 Chickasawhay Pine Plantations of 9,600 acres to the future generations of Mississippi climaxed an inspection trip of the district held Saturday,

March 18, 1936. Appropriately coinciding with the dedication exercises, Boy Scout Troop 34 of West Laurel established their own 20 acre pine plantation and planted two acres of slash pine seedlings under Forest Service supervision as those present looked on. A unique feature of the exercises was the personal interest secured by allowing each person to stake one seedling with his name. This stake will remain until the tree is large enough to bear a tag. In this way an interested supporter of forestry can return years hence and locate his individual tree.

Over seventy-five residents of the district, Laurel business men and Forest Service personnel attended the all day insoection trip. A motorcade left Laurel Saturday morning as scheduled and reached the North West Tower at 11:30 o'clock. The entire group made direct for the Central Tower where District Ranger Thurmond met the visitors and outlined the accomplishments and plans of the Forest Service. Fire protection was stressed and those whose legs could stand the test climbed the Central Tower where the fire detection organization was explained. Following this inspection the group was the guest of Captain Ficklen of F-4 for lunch.

-- R. M. Conarro
Forest Supervisor.

"CCC ENROLLEE CAPTURES TRESPASSER"

On the morning of February 25, 1936, Junior Engineer F.G. Downs, of CCC Camp Louisiana F-6, with the following enrollees, Rufus Anderson, William Long, D. V. Brown and Harry Smith, were surveying interior National Forest boundary between sections 2 and 3, T13 N R 5 W, in Winn Parish. At twelve noon they reached a point 564.3 feet

south of the north boundary, where they ate lunch. While sitting down in tall grass the crew heard a fire approximately one hundred feet to the east of them. They all stood up and a man, who was later identified as Hugh Shively, was seen setting fire to the grass with matches on land owned by the U.S. Government. Four enrollees took chase and two of them finally caught up with him after a distance of approximately one-half mile. At this point Mr. Shively attempted to cut one of the enrollees with a long bladed knife. Enrollee William Long knocked the knife from Shively's hand with a lighted pine stick. Enrollee William Long and Rufus Anderson then took Mr. Shively by the arm and returned him to Mr. Downs, who took him to CCC Camp Louisiana, F-6 at Calvin, where he was held for questioning by the District Ranger. Shively was brought before the U. S. Commissioner who placed him under \$1,000 bond for appearance at the next term of Federal Court in Alexandria, Louisiana.

- - - - -

AU REVOIR- BIENVENU

On April 14 the ECJ Section of the Division of Operation said "Au Revoir" to Mr. Roy S. Richardson, who has been Regional ECJ Officer for the past year. It was inevitable that the Washington Office should become cognizant of the manifestation of such outstanding ability and accomplishments. We feel that Region 8 was generous and unselfish in consenting to his transfer, - but when Washington says "Come", that's that. As Liaison Representative for the past year and a half, Mr. Richardson has gained the admiration and confidence of all the

agencies cooperating in the CCC program. He has been instrumental in bringing about a better understanding and finer sense of cooperation between the Army and the work agencies which has made the Fourth Corps Area outstanding in its harmonious relationships. We are all happy that his new work in Washington will allow occasional visits to the Region and the Fourth Corps.

We are fortunate in having as Mr. Richardson's successor in the capacity of Regional ECJ Officer, Mr. A. W. Hartman, formerly Forest Supervisor for the Kisatchie. Of course, he is one of the family, and we are glad we are to have the opportunity of knowing him better in this Section.

We are also delighted with the choice of Mr. Burton M. Graham, of the Division of Engineering, as Liaison Representative for the Fourth Corps Area. Mr. Graham has had valuable contacts with the Army by his splendid work in connection with the Forest Service cooperation in planning for CCC camps on the military reservations.

Our first urge of hearty approval of these two appointments is being borne out by present indications.

- - Mrs. Sara M. Kelly
Regional Office.

- - - - -

The United States spent \$1,500,000 on the protection of private land in 1935. State and private agencies spent \$ 4,000,000, making a total of \$ 5,500,000.

The thought that was a vision of a man who saw a great timbered land with large trees of all kinds, and the soil of this land was very rich, indeed a beautiful forest. The bear and deer were seen winding their way around the large trees through this beautiful forest. The wild turkeys went in droves through these rich mountain coves. Beautiful streams full of mountain trout darting from shoal to shoal.

In his vision he sees the great lumber industry. He sees the workman with saw and axe. He sees the great trees fall to the ground. He sees the oxen, horses, and mules drawing large logs to saw mills where logs are sawed into lumber. He sees powerful machinery, steam skidders, steam engines moving logs and lumber over railroads, he sees manufacturing plants and homes of every type.

He sees this great land once heavy timbered on fire. He sees young trees mowed down by forest fires. In his vision he turns afraid, he is troubled. He sees the rich soil carried away by heavy rains. He begins to study the ways of protecting, this once timbered land against fires and loosing of the soil. In his vision he thinks of the rising generations, if something isn't done, what will they do? No timber and their land washed away.

He is greatly depressed, he sees a dreadful panic. Business going to pieces, banks busting, industry almost at a standstill, men and women out of work, no food or shelter. He sees the country in great distress.

In his vision, he reviews the past to find recovery from the dreadful panic.

He sees a plan that works two ways. Through the adoption of this plan, he sees greater things, recovery gradually coming.

He now sees in his vision thousands and thousands of men working in their once timbered lands restoring back the timber, reforesting this great land. He is greatly relieved.

In his vision he sees highways, roads, fire trails, fire towers. He sees great fires conquered. He sees ways of saving the soil. Thousands of people have outlets to and from their farms and homes. He sees other industries gradually taking hold. He sees farming greatly improved, the soil of our country protected by steps that are in action. He sees rivers, streams, water sheds, and water power developed.

In his vision he sees a picture of rising generations. He views this great land once more a beautiful forest. He awakes with joy and laughter. This is the work of the great Forest Service!

*(Editor's note: Mr. Harrison is about 50 years of age. His education did not extend beyond the fourth grade in school. He was born in Madison County, N.C. and has lived there all his life. His observations prove that forestry should, and does, reach the masses.)



FALLS ON ROCK CREEK -- CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST

PISGAH -- This winter several sacks of black locust seed were received at Camp NC-F 25 with orders to extract and store the seed in preparation for spring planting in the nursery. Ordinary threshing by flailing or by stamping under foot failed in sufficiently separating the seed from the pod, probably due to the fact that the pods were collected while the seeds were still green. Some other extraction method seemed advisable.

The entire shipment of pods was rubbed or grated through a 1/4" wire screening. The bottom of an old nail keg was knocked out and replaced by fine wire window screening. Close to an air compressor a framework was built, upon which the keg was mounted in such a way as to leave the bottom exposed. A quantity of the grated mixture of black locust pod and seed was thrown in the keg to a depth of 3" over the screen bottom and air from the compressor was blown up through the mixture. Enough air was used to blow the waste pods and debris out of the top, and yet raise the comparatively heavy seed only half way up the keg. In this way 13 lbs. of seed were extracted by three men in one morning by the use of equipment and materials at hand.

Six pails of brook trout were received April 2 on the Mt. Mitchell District. This is the first shipment this season and the fish will be placed in the rearing ponds on the Mt. Mitchell State Game Farm. In cooperation with the State Game and Fish Department of Tennessee, 10,000 fish have been stocked in nearby streams and about 80,000 were placed in the pools in the vicinity of CCC Camp F-6 Tenn. on the Watauga District.

On a recent trip to the Mt. Mitchell District, the Supervisor discussed with Ranger Branch the plans for improvement of the Carolina Hemlock Campground, to which has been added 29 acres. When these plans are approved they will be executed by the CCC camp at Buck Creek.

The month of March was unusually favorable from a fire standpoint, and with the exception of two fires, which burned one acre of Government land, on the Watauga District, and six fires, which burned one-half acre of Government land, on the Mt. Mitchell District, there were no fires in this section.

An area 204' square in an old field near Busick, N.C. has been prepared by CCC Camp NC F-4 for planting exotic tree species. This area is enclosed by a 6' fence with fine mesh wire to prevent rabbits from getting into the enclosure. Chief among the species to be planted is the Asiatic Chestnut.

--J. Herbert Stone,
Forest Supervisor.

- - -

NANTAHALA

A progressive step in wildlife conservation took place at the Tallulah District Ranger Station at Clayton, Georgia on April 3 and 4 when Mr. Schilling of the Regional Office, together with Supervisor Clark, Rangers Woody and Cooper of the Cherokee and Assistant Supervisor Knoch and Ranger Nicholson of the Nantahala met with representatives of the Georgia Department of Game and Fish to draw up a cooperative agreement for protecting and restocking the National Forest lands

in north Georgia with game and fish. This is the first cooperative agreement the Forest Service has ever made with any State Game and Fish Department covering all the National Forest land in that state.

Up in Ash Flats on Cartoogechaye Creek an old field and orchard is being cleared up for an experiment that should be of interest not only to every forester but to the general public as well. In cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry a plantation of Asiatic chestnut is being made for the purpose of determining the blight resistance of various strains and their abilities to grow in mixture with other trees.

A one-acre plot has been fenced in. This plot is surrounded by a sixty-four foot border which is left unfenced to act as a check plot. The check plot is planted to chestnut only. In the fenced plot various strains of Asiatic chestnut are planted in mixture with native hardwoods and with Asiatic hardwoods. Different species are planted in alternate rows and alternated in the same row. One of the hardwoods being used in the mixture is an Asiatic elm said to be resistant to the Dutch elm disease.

The site is ideal for experimental purposes since it is surrounded by a stand of blight infected American chestnut. Old stumps on the area show that chestnut up to three feet D.B.H. once grew there.

Similar plantations are being made on the Pisgah and George Washington National Forests.

Thirteen thousand white pine seedlings are being planted for experimental and demonstration purposes near areas of special public interest.

Last month Ranger R. V. Miles, Jr. sent out to each resident or land owner, who lives or owns land adjacent to National Forest lands or lands under purchase agreement in the Wayah District, a copy of the Forest Service pamphlet entitled "Think It Over", a summary of the Federal and State Fire Laws and a copy of a letter asking for the cooperation of everyone in his District to keep down the fire losses.

One thousand five hundred persons were contacted in this manner at an estimated cost of \$ 10.00. It is felt that if this contact prevents one small fire, it will have more than paid for itself.

Snow, rain and high winds were braved by more than 160 visitors to Wayah Bald during the month of March. The proposed, stone tower at the top of this mountain will add to the comfort of the thousands who annually visit this scenic point.

Ranger Nothstein now has a radio hook-up with the Cherokee and Radio Technician Knight of the Cherokee states that test contacts were above the average assuring an interforest fire detection system of great mutual benefit.

- - HERBERT G. KNOCH,
Acting Forest Supervisor.

FLORIDA

The landscape work at the Lake Bryant Ranger Station is practically completed. Different varieties of trees, shrubs and hedges have been planted and the driveways have been altered, giving the grounds a much neater and more beautiful appearance.

The foundations for the new equipment depot have been poured and construction is going on rapidly under the efficient direction of Mr. B. H. Martin.

The materials for the new water tower to be erected at the station are now arriving and we hope to start work on same in the near future.

The frame work of the registration booth at Juniper Springs has already been erected and when completed will be a lovely model of rustic architecture.

We have already started driving the piles for the flume at Juniper Springs and will be ready to pour the cement floor before the end of the month.

The shoulders of the driveway leading to the Springs are being reshaped, adding greatly to its appearance. Various types of trees and shrubbery are being transplanted around the parking area for shade purposes and they will ultimately greatly enhance the natural beauty of the grounds surrounding the Springs.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Nelson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey, came to the Ocala around the middle of March and were here for

some time making an extensive study of the habits and kind of wild life to be found in this section.

On the evening of March 12, Dr. H. N. Wheeler, Chief Lecturer for the U. S. Forest Service, gave a very interesting and highly instructive talk at the High School Auditorium in Tallahassee on the Emergency Conservation Work being done by the Service.

All personnel and CCC boys from White Springs and Ocean Pond, together with many interested citizens, attended the lecture given by Dr. H. N. Wheeler in Lake City. Entertainment was furnished by a quartet of negro CCC boys before the lecture began.

During the past month one of the most important roads on the Apalachicola Unit has been opened to the public. This road, which connects the town of Sumatra with the east side of the Forest via the South Boundary through the lowest portion of the forest and is 23 miles in length, presented one of the most difficult engineering problems. About 10 miles were thrown up by a dragline. It includes one 396-foot bridge, the largest fill and the only cut on the forest, and is, with all, a project to which the CCC can point with the pride inspired by a job well done.

During the spring planting season a large number of native trees were planted on the ranger station grounds at Wilma. These included three camphor trees, approximately 12 inches in diameter, about 60 magnolias, live oaks and Christmas hollies, which are to be the outstanding feature of the landscape plan, and 300 needle palms. It is planned to further develop the area with the smaller species of native shrubbery at a later date. The day after the hollies were planted, bluebirds were observed perched on them.

Work on the planting of approximately one hundred and ten thousand longleaf, slash, and loblolly pine seedlings on the Choctawhatchee unit has been completed. The planting of these seedlings has been set up as an administrative study as a "Test of Planting Methods".

These seedlings have been planted under approximately twenty-four different ways, which include an attempt at changing the physical characteristics of the soil, the chemical content in several ways, mulching, mechanical differences in planting, etc.

On March 17 there were five fires on the Choctawhatchee, two of which burned government property. All available men in CCC E-3, including part of the Army overhead, were on fires. In addition to this two detachments of soldiers were secured from Valparaiso Bombing Base, Valparaiso, Florida; also a crew of men was furnished by the local State Road Department Camp, and twenty-five men were sent from the Apalachicola Purchase Unit to assist. These fires all told burned over approximately fifteen to twenty thousand acres, practically all of which is cut-over land and outside of the National Forest. Approximately three hundred and ninety-four acres of Government land was burned over.

Timber sales are extremely active at the present time. Records show that 813,665 board feet of timber were cut during the past month. This does not include two cypress tie sales which are just getting under full swing. Inclement weather has reduced the cutting to almost a minimum, water in some instances is more than waist deep, therefore trucks and mule teams have been greatly hindered in reaching the timber. There

was little difficulty in skidding on the largest cypress sale as water normally stays waist deep.

Turpentine chippers are now busy with their hacks and dip buckets for the gum is beginning to run again. This year there are 38 crops of naval stores timber being worked on the Forest by four operators, one of which has already collected 130 barrels of gum. This yield is very good considering the weather conditions.

The Senior Forestry Class of the University of Georgia is occupying the Osceola Lodge on the North shore of Ocean Pond. During their stay here they will run boundary surveys, make management plans, cruise, and visit local lumber mills. Ranger Howard has spent one day going over the work in the field, particularly the fire organization. On May 10, they will return to Athens, Georgia, to complete necessary work for a degree.

CCC boys on the Osceola have shown a fine spirit of cooperation with their Superior officers in attending meetings and educational classes. Courses are being given in tool care, elementary surveying, truck driving, tractor driving, tool sharpening, and Forestry. Every officer on the job, including Mr. Pease and Mr. Antonie of the Experiment Station, is lending every effort to help teach the courses given.

- - Frank A. Albert
Supervisor

- - - - -

OUACHITA

Timber sales on the Forest were very active during the month. Wann Stave Company of Mena, Arkansas, started cutting operations on the 570 M white oak sale in the Caney Creek Game Refuge. This timber brought the very fancy price of \$19.59 per M.

There is a growing demand for pine sales. One half million foot sale on the Wombe District went at \$ 6.39 per M. Caddo River Lumber Company has applied for another sale of six million board feet on Fiddlers Creek.

During March we had a total of forty-one fires on the Forest. Six class A, twenty-seven class B, and eight class C.

We initiated twelve trespass cases. Convictions were secured in ten cases and two cases are pending in Federal Court.

Four class B and two class C fires were of incendiary origin. Three class A, thirteen class B, and three class C fires were caused by smokers. One class A and four class B fires were caused by camp fires. One class A fire was caused by lightning. One class A, three class B and two class C fires were caused by debris burning. Three class B and one class C fires were caused by other sources and classed as miscellaneous. One hundred and two acres of National Forest lands were burned over and 146 acres of private land inside the Forest.

Section 1, Clause 7 of the Cole-Crutchfield Fire Law makes it a misdemeanor for any private owner to burn any debris or burn off any fields inside of a National Forest protection unit without first notifying the protection agency as to the location,

and the time he intends to do his burning. The Ranger reports good co-operation from the farmers since they have all been furnished with copies of this law.

Camp Eagleton on the Mena District is building a reinforced concrete bridge across the Ouachita River near the Camp. This bridge is a cooperative project. Polk County furnishes the material and the C.C.C. is furnishing the labor.

Charlton Dam is completed and work has been started on the stone bath-house in the Camp Ground. The Charlton Camp Ground is about 18 miles from Hot Springs on Highway # 270 and promises to be one of the most attractive spots on the Forest.

Work has been started on the construction of the stone bath-house at Ouachita Camp Ground on Lake Hamilton. The camp ground has been under construction since July 1935 and will be a very popular resort for people of Hot Springs and vicinity. Some of the structures completed to date are: a large picnic shelter, a number of rustic seats, excellent trails to scenic spots and a baseball diamond as well as swimming facilities add to the attractiveness of this improvement.

Ranger Bennett reports that he has finally solved the problem of keeping his large fire posters posted. These Arkansas cattle have a special liking for Uncle Sam's fire posters and as soon as one would be tacked on the board, along would come a cow and start licking it off the board, and eating it. So the Ranger decided to put a coat of varnish on the poster, tack it on the board and then cover it with chicken wire. The wire is fastened on with moulding cut to fit the edges of the display board. The cows have failed so far to get one poster off that has been so treated.

CHEROKEE

During the week of March 9-14 the Forest forces were fortunate in having the advice of Assistant Regional Foresters Kramer and Pedgeon and Regional Forest Inspector Waha on road and bridge construction, the Cooper's Creek and Grassy Mountain recreational dam projects and additional dam sited which have been proposed for fishing and recreational development.

Regional Forest Inspector Broadbent arrived on the Forest on March 16 for a general inspection and the Forest forces are more than glad to have him back on the Cherokee, to secure the benefit of the advice and assistance of one of the former Cherokee "Indians".

A storm about the middle of March blew down approximately three million feet of merchantable timber on the south side of the Blue Ridge district. Ranger Woody and his timber survey forces have since been busy making an estimate and appraisal of the timber, which has been forwarded to the Regional Office as a basis for an administrative use sale. Several prospective purchasers have been interested by Ranger Woody in making application for this timber.

On April 3 and 4 Rangers Woody and Cooper and Supervisor Clark attended a cooperative meeting with Nantahala officers and Georgia State Game and Fish officials at Clayton, Georgia. Under the present plan of management, the State has agreed to provide four full-time State wardens for the Cherokee area and two for the Nantahala. Seventy-five head of deer are to be transplanted from the Pisgah. Assistant Biologist Ancil D. Holloway arrived on the Cherokee on April 6 to make a study of the streams within the area, prepar-

tory to the formulation of a fish management plan, also to make studies of proposed fish rearing sites. The deer and turkey season is to be closed for a minimum period of five years. The management of the area contemplates the kill of game and taking of fish under a special license system and upon a cooperative basis. The Service is to provide for living quarters for the State wardens, and the State wardens are expected to look to the district Rangers for suggestions and advice.

The week beginning April 6 the Cherokee had a special treat. Regional Forester Kircher, with Mr. Woolridge of the Washington office of Engineering and Assistant Regional Forester Pidgeon made the rounds on all districts with Supervisor Clark and Superintendent Siler.

Ranger Squires, of the Tellico District, reports an attendance of over three thousand mountaineers from March 23 to April 5 at various points on his district to see the talking pictures being shown by Junior Forester Haight and a CCC enrollee. Many of these people had never before seen a moving picture, and some of them walked ten miles after dark to take advantage of this opportunity.

On April 14 Messrs. Shaw and Schilling of the Regional Office of Forest Management and Supervisor Clark attended a district meeting of the Tennessee Federation of Sportsmen held at the State game farm near Knoxville. Assistant Regional Forester Shaw gave a short talk on the regular afternoon program, and the efforts of the Forest Service in fish and game management and protection were highly commended by officials of the Federation. A closed session was held with members of the State Game and Fish Commission, and the details of a cooperative agreement between the State and the Forest Service for all National Forest areas in Tennessee

were discussed.

A meeting of the administrative force was held on the Blue Ridge Ranger District February 24, 25 and 26. Mr. Barrett of the Appalachian Experiment Station presided at the first day's session and conducted the entire party over the Toccoa Experimental Forest. The administrative staff was permitted a first-hand glimpse of the projects already completed or under way on this experimental forest. A liberal exchange of views was given in an attempt to bring about a close coordination of research findings as related to practical application from an administrative standpoint. Supervisor Clark pledged cooperation in order to promote a closer alliance with the Experimental Station.

-- Donald E. Clark
Supervisor

- - - - -

SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST

The Croatan had unusually heavy rains and floods during the month of March. During 30 hours of steady downpour, 7.66 inches of rain fell. All rivers on the Unit were above flood stage, and in several places, sections of macadam roads were washed out. However, one of the recently built Forest Service roads was not affected by this downpour, with the exception of minor damage at a few of the larger branches where culvert pipe capacity was slightly inefficient to carry the run-off.

Class 1 and Class 2 Fire Prevention Poster Display boards are being erected on the Long Cane. These boards are very attractive and are really a colorful addition to the roadsides.

On March 10 and 11, a district educational conference was held at CCC Camp SC S-6, near Greenwood, S. C., which was attended by the Supervisor and Junior Forester H. W. Wagner. A number of educational advisers from District B were present, as were the heads of the educational work from Ft. McPherson. Representatives of the Nantahala, Cherokee and Pisgah National Forests were also present. Interesting papers and discussion on the part of practically all present served to clarify many points in the handling of the educational work in the CCC camps.

The Appalachian Forest Experiment Station has established an experimental plantation near Bonneau on the Wambaw District. Seedlings grown at the Georgetown nurseries by the South Carolina, State Forest Service and from seed from individual parents in various parts of the coastal and Piedmont sections, have been planted in such a way that it will be possible to determine the effect of individual parentage upon the growth of seedling stock.

The Taylor Public Camp on the Wambaw Unit, in Charleston County, S.C. a public picnic ground and overnight camp, under construction at present, is nearing its completion. This camp is adjacent to U. S. Highway # 17 and should prove of considerable interest and use to the traveling public, as well as to nearby residents.

The Forest Service was represented in the parade which was a part of the Columbia Sesqui-Centennial celebration during the week of March 23-28. Assisted by Project Superintendent Geo. P. Wright and two enrollees from Camp F-7 at Bradley, S. C., Staff Assistant Wagner constructed a very effective

float. It was built upon one of the Forest Service 1-1/2 ton trucks and depicted a forest of young pines with an array of deer, coon, quail, doves, and an owl.

Among plans which Junior Forester Wagner has for educational work at the CCC camps, particularly at the colored camps, is the construction, planting and maintenance of small vegetable gardens which will be of sufficient size to allow as many enrollees as desirable to secure some first-hand training in the method of growing common garden crops.

The first planting project of any importance is now under way on the Long Cane and Tnooree Districts, where one-half million loblolly seedlings which were secured from the North Carolina State nurseries are being planted on abandoned fields and on areas which are not suitable for continued agricultural purposes. The work is under the direction of Junior Forester Fountain and Chatfield, who were detailed to the Sumter from the DeSoto National Forest.

-- H.M. SEARS
Supervisor.

- - - - -

DESOTO EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Educational programs are under way on the Forest at each of the seventeen camps and three side camps.

Complementing the camp programs, a study group has been formed in the Supervisor's office composed of members of the staff and office overhead.

Camp courses conducted by Forest Service technical personnel are invariably practical, and cover

only those subjects which can be illustrated by going work projects.

Lecture material is furnished Project Superintendents on subjects dealing with the Forest Service, conservation, The DeSoto National Forest, etc. as well as on general Safety subjects.

A great number of the camps on this Forest have 100% of the Company enrolled in some subject being taught.

Training for the job and on the job is emphasized. Every effort is made to cause men to have a personal interest in the job, and a thorough knowledge of how to do the particular job that he is doing.

Personnel Examinations

A general written examination for all ECW personnel was held on each of the six organized Ranger Districts of the Forest on the morning of February 8. The purpose of this test was to better classify all employees, to better standardize work and to build a more efficient organization. It is planned to hold other written tests each three months.

Subjects covered included Fire Control, Public Relations, Roads, Law Enforcement, Safety, Planting, Education, Equipment, Land Survey, Administration, Road Location, and Motor Mechanics. Each Project Superintendent, Junior Forester, Junior Engineer, Junior Foreman, Squad Foreman, Assistant to Technician, Mechanic and Machine Operator had from four to eight subjects to cover in the four hours time allowed him for the examination.

Each participant was notified of the results of his examination in a personal letter. It was called to his attention that a grade of less than 75% was unsatisfactory and that it would be necessary to improve his knowledge.

before the next examination.

An immediate effort for improvement has taken place. Manuals and handbooks have lost the dust from their covers since February 8.

-- R. M. CONARRO
Forest Supervisor

SARTORIAL SORROWS

On the morning of April 1, Ranger Arthur Woody of the Cherokee found that he had been burglarized of another pair of pants. He decided that this matter was becoming serious and that immediate steps must be taken to stop this business of stealing pants right from under the owner's nose. But while he was pondering ways and means, the missing pair of pants was found flying full sail from the top of the flagpole.

- S. R. B.

Regional Forester Kircher recently returned from a visit to the Cherokee National Forest. During the month he was in Spartanburg, South Carolina and Montgomery, Alabama.

- - - - -

Associate Regional Forester Stabler has returned from an official trip to Knoxville, Tennessee.

- - - - -

Assistant Regional Forester Brooks and H.E. Marshall, Regional Fiscal Agent, left April 19 on a field trip to the Sam Houston National Forest. Mr. Brooks will also visit the DeSoto before returning to the Regional Office.

- - - - -

Assistant Regional Forester Shaw and E.A. Schilling, Division of Timber Management, attended the Tennessee Sportsmen's meeting at Knoxville, Tennessee, on April 14.

- - - - -

W.R. Hine and J.H. Stone of the Division of State and Private Forestry left on April 19 for a trip to Florida.

- - - - -

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Pitt will attend the annual Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at Miami, Florida from April 27 to May 1.

- - - - -

C. G. Smith, Division of State and Private Forestry, attended the meeting of the Southern Hardwood Producers at New Orleans on March 19. After the meeting, he was at the Southern Forest Experiment Station for about ten days..

- - - - -

Miss Betty Wooten, Division of Operation, has just returned from a visit to Daytona Beach, Florida.

- - - - -

Supervisor Clark of the Cherokee attended the meeting of the Appalachian Forest Investigative Committee at Asheville, March 16-18.

- - - - -

G. C. Bell, Chief of Maintenance, is back in the office after an official trip to Washington, and a visit to relatives in Pennsylvania and New York State.

- - - - -

An injured foot has kept H.B. Herms, Accounts Division, confined to his home for about ten days. An automobile struck Mr. Herms' foot while he was waiting to cross Spring Street at Marietta.

- - - - -

Miss Genevieve Stroh and Miss Anne Fiorentino, of the Division of Engineering, have returned from a vacation in Miami. Miss Mary Davis, also of Engineering, is back from a visit to Washington.

- - - - -

Supervisor Bishop of the Sam Houston was a Regional Office visitor during April.

- - - - -

